## **Development of a High Energy Density EV Cell**

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**LG Chem Power / LG Chem** 

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**Project ID: ES331** 

"This presentation does not contain any proprietary, confidential, or otherwise restricted information"





## Overview

#### **Timeline**

- Project Start: Feb 11, 2015
- Project End: Aug 28, 2018
- Percent complete: 52%

## **Budget**

- Total project funding: \$3.28 M
- DOE share: \$1.64 M
- Contractor share: \$1.64 M
- Funding for FY17: \$0.85 M

#### **Barriers**

- Energy density
- Life
- Cost

### **Partners**

- LG Chem, INL, SNL, NREL
- Project lead: LGCPI





# Objectives

- Develop a cell and module suitable for use in the 200-Mile USABC BEV program.
- Two key goals of the program are to meet the USABC cell level targets of 750 Wh/l and \$100/kWh.
- The objective will be to employ next-generation high energy density cathodes such as layered-layered compounds and Si anodes.
- Deliver cells and modules to USABC for testing.





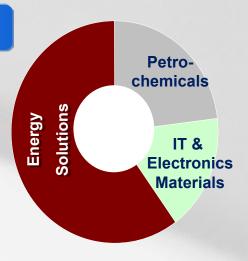
## LG Chem

Revenue

IT & Solution
Electronics
Materials

Petrochemicals

**R&D Expense** 



#### **Energy Solution**



- Lithium-Ion Batteries for
  - Mobile Phone, Laptop, Power Tool
  - Hybrid & Electric Vehicles
  - ESS

#### **Petrochemicals**



- ABS/EP
- NCC/Polyolefin
- PVC/Rubber
- Acrylate

#### **IT & Electronics Materials**



- LCD Polarizer
- LCD Glass
- OLED Materials
- Color Filter





## **LGCPI**

- Battery Pack Concepts, Design and Prototype Builds
- Battery Management Systems
- Sales and Customer Support



Troy, MI

Sales & Pack R&D

## **LGCMI**

- \$300M+ investment with ARRA funding
- Groundbreaking: Summer 2010
- In Production now



Holland, MI

**Cell Manufacturing** 





# USABC EV Cell Goals

Gap Chart			
End of Life Characteristics at 30°C	Units	System Level	Cell Level
Peak Discharge Power Density, 30 s Pulse	W/L	1000	1500
Peak Specific Discharge Power , 30 s Pulse	W/kg	470	700
Peak Specific Regen Power , 10 s Pulse	W/kg	200	300
Usable Energy Density @ C/3 Discharge Rate	Wh/L	500	750
Usable Specific Energy @ C/3 Discharge Rate	Wh/kg	235	350
Usable Energy @ C/3 Discharge Rate	kWh	45	N/A
Calendar Life	Years	15	15
DST Cycle Life	Cycles	1000	1000
Selling Price @ 100K units	\$/kWh	125	100
Operating Environment	°C	-30 to +52	-30 to +52
Normal Recharge Time	Hours	< 7 Hours, J1772	< 7 Hours, J1772
High Rate Charge	Minutes	80% ΔSOC in 15 min	80% ΔSOC in 15 min
Maximum Operating Voltage	V	420	N/A
Minimum Operating Voltage	V	220	N/A
Peak Current, 30 s	Α	400	400
Unassisted Operating at Low Temperature	%	> 70% Usable Energy @ C/3 Discharge rate at -20 °C	> 70% Usable Energy @ C/3 Discharge rate at -20 °C
Survival Temperature Range, 24 Hr	°C	-40 to+ 66	-40 to+ 66
Maximum Self-discharge	%/ month	<1	<1
*			
Cell operates between 4.6 and 2.4V; Operating SOC range: 95-5%			
** At the system level			





# Approach/Strategy

- Study cathode/anode material properties to improve primarily energy density. Initial focus is on Mn-rich cathodes.
- Characterize and improve performance and life by optimizing electrode structures and electrolyte compositions.
- Develop low-cost module design that can ensure mechanical integrity of high energy density EV cells





# Technical Accomplishments/Results

- Studies were carried out to improve the durability of Mn-rich cathode materials using scaled-up ALD coating technologies
- Synthesis and characterization of doped Mn-rich cathode to improve cycle-life and voltage fade.
- Gassing remains an important issue for Mn-rich cathode materials especially when charged to high voltages.
- Comparative studies of Si-based anode materials such as SiO, Si alloy and Si-carbon composites. SiO demonstrates better cycle-life.
- Studies to develop high loading electrodes.





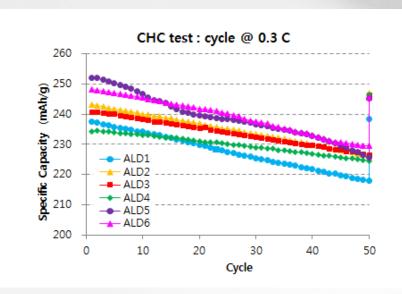
# Technical Accomplishments/Results

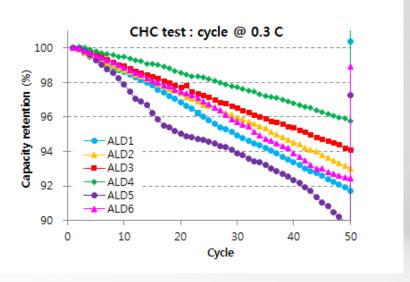
- Studies to optimize Si-based anode materials including development of appropriate binders, conductive additives and electrolytes.
- Use of ALD coating on Ni-rich cathode leads to improved life.
- Studies of electrode structures with the goal of deve loping high loading electrodes.
- Three batches of cells have been fabricated and delivered to the USABC for testing.





# Results

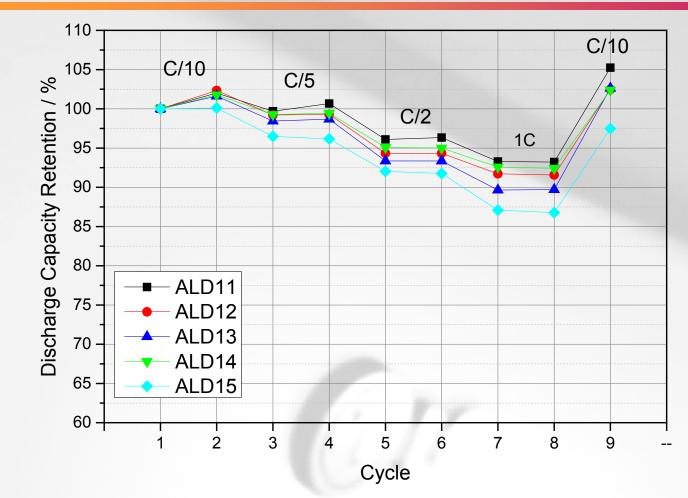




➤ ALD coating improves the cycle-life of Mn-rich cathode. Thicker coatings enhance durability.



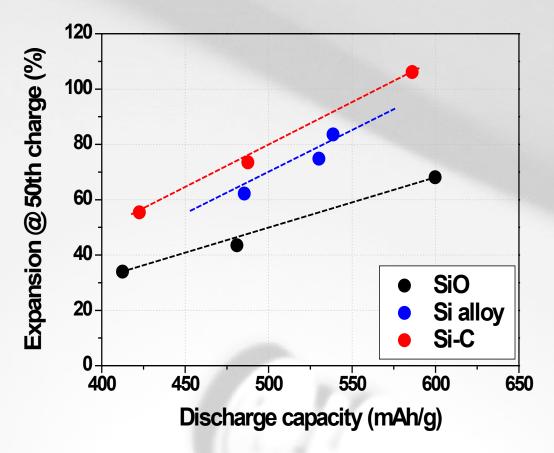




➤ The larger the number of ALD coating, the lower is the rate capability.



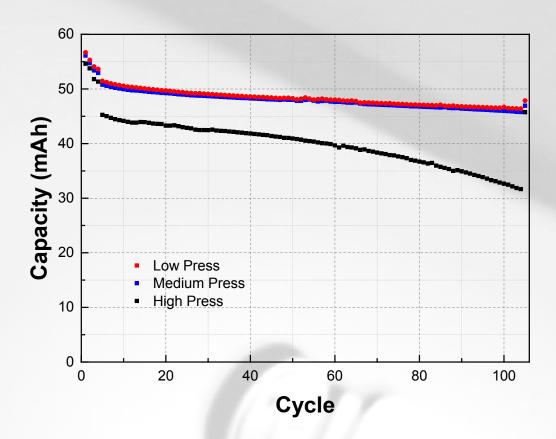




Comparison of the expansion of various Si-based electrodes. The data are for cells after the 50th charge.



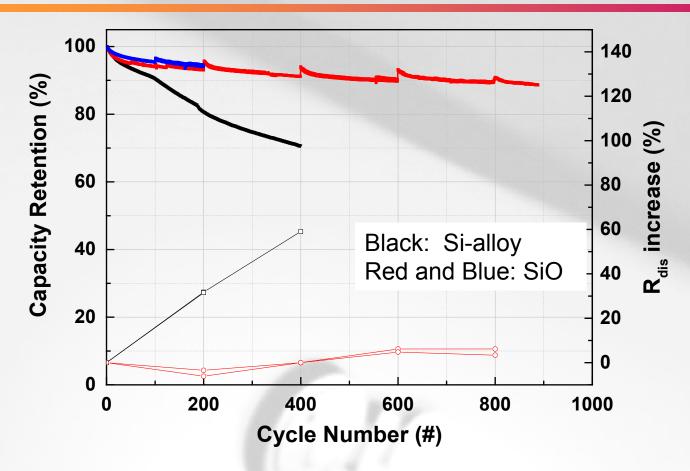




> Effect of SiO electrode porosity on cycle-life.



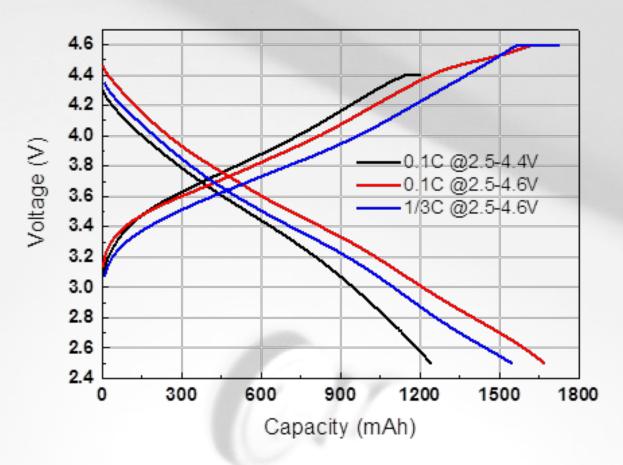




➤ Comparison of the cycle-life of Si-alloy and SiO-based full cells at room temperature and 0.3C rate.



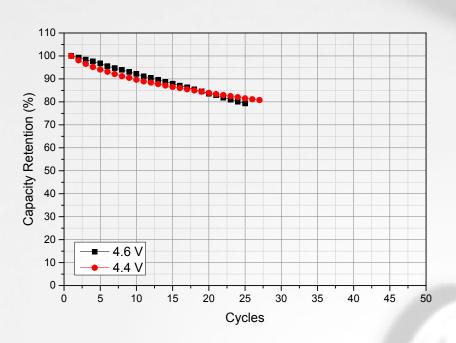


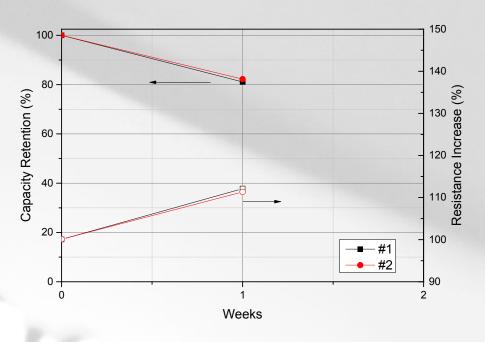


Mn-rich cathode/Si anode cell: Effect of charge voltage on delivered capacity





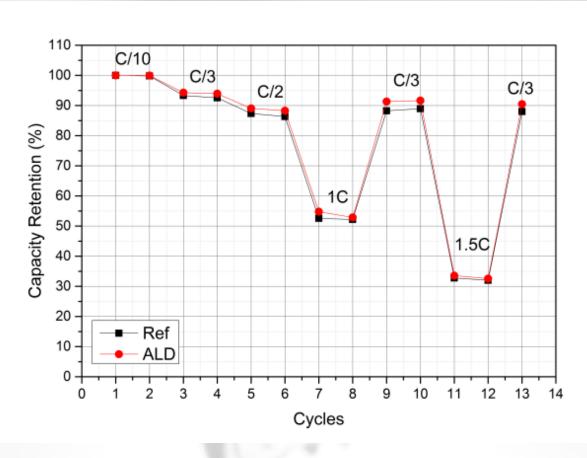




- ➤ Left: cycle-life of the Mn-rich/high loading SiO cell at room temperature and C/3 discharge rate and C/10 charge rate
- > Right) Storage at 60°C and 80% SOC.



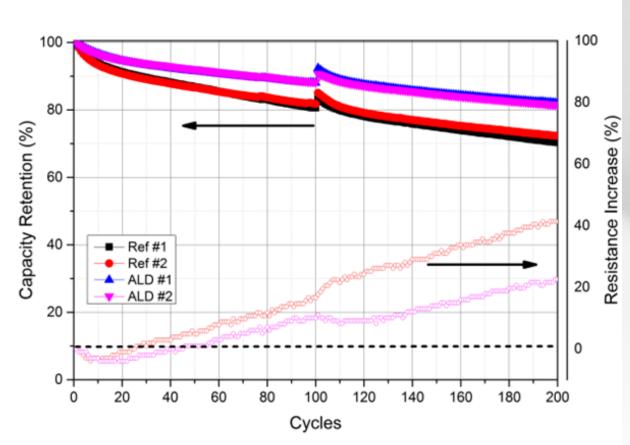




Rate Capability of ALD-coated Ni-rich cathode/graphite cells.



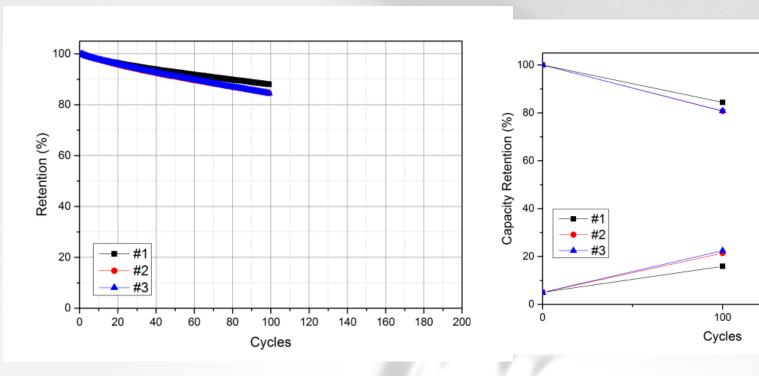




➤ ALD coating of Ni-rich cathode: Capacity retention and resistance increase during cycling between 2.5 and 4.2V at room temperature at C/3







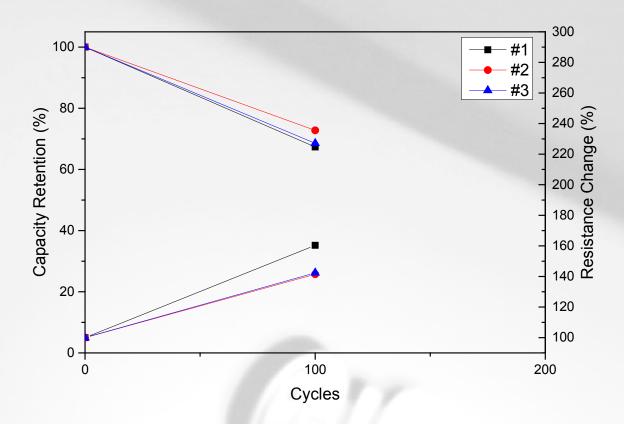
Cycle-life results at 25°C for high loading Si-anode/Ni rich cells. Cells cycled between 2.5 and 4.2V at C/3.





120

200



Cycle-life results at 45°C for high loading Si-anode/Ni rich cells. Cells were cycled between 2.5 and 4.2V at C/3.





### **Future Work**

- Focus on improving the energy density of the cell.
  - Material improvements (cell components)
  - Cell design optimizations
- Improve the durability of the SiO anode.
- Build and deliver large size EV cells to USABC.

Any proposed future work is subject to change based on funding levels.





## Acknowledgments

- > LG Chem:
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